A COMMUNIST COLONY.

Forty Thousand Reds To Be Transplanted to Arizona. ·

POSTON'S PECULIAR PROJECT.

Disposition of the French Government.

A FRENCH STATE IN AMERICA.

Details of the Plan and the Exhaustless Resources of the Territory.

IS IT A BIG JOB OR WHAT?

PARIS, July 7, 1871. This morning I had a lengthy conversation with the Hon. Henry D. Poston, ex-Delegate from Colorado, who proposes to found a French State in the Territory of Arizona. Yesterday, by invitation of M. Victor Le Franc, Minister of Commerce, he presented an elaborate pian of colonization, and also flied a formal proposition, in brief, with Mr. Wash-burne. The plan of Mr. Poston is simply to convey the 40,000 Communal prisoners to the Pacific shores, and transport them, via the Guif of California, to the rich mineral regions of the great Territory of Arizona, where they would become laborers, miners and producers. In its primitive aspect this scheme seems to be the best solution of the delicate question of how to dispose of the prisoners. There are

THREE MODES OF ACTION open for the Ministry:-

First-To shoot the prisoners. Second-To put them at liberty. Third-To transport them.

To shoot them would be an inhuman massacre, and would call forth the execrations of all Christendom-it is impossible. To set them at large in France or in Paris would be a wild man's dream for this action would signify the perfuning of another civil war. It would bring back to this now sufficiently ardent population a large increment which has been its pest and curse for over half a century. To keep them where they are, in prisons, es and on board transports at Brest, Cherbourg and other ports, would be a burden to the public treasury, and is manifestly impracticable in all its aspects. The third resort alone remains opentransportation; and how can this best be accomplished? France has Algeria, Martinique, Pondicherry, St. Pierre and Miquelon, but these with her other colonies are unsuited to a Parisian population; and besides, they are unproductive, and those which possess the most favorable advantages are either in a state of chronic warrare or have climates which would destroy inhabitants accustomed to the soft, salubrious temperature of France. Even supposing that the prisoners could be colonized in PRENCH DEPENDENCIES,

the government, besides paying for expensive trans portation, would be obliged to maintain a strong police in addition to a strong military establishment. France manifestly has enough indebtedness to cancel. Various other plans of colonization in South America and Brazil have been discussed, but the evils are the same that have attended all settlers who have gone to those sultry and intolerable parts. It is conceded by the Ministers and by the ablest French economists, to whom the plan has been sub mitted, among them M. Michel Chevalier, that the estion can only be settled by transportation. Heretofore France has discouraged emigration from her area by every possible means. In 1853 was the only exception, when the Emperor, desiring to rid France of the "red" idea men, co-operated with company in establishing a national lottery with a grand capital prize. Every subscriber who did not ticket furnishing him with a card for transportation to California. Thousands embraced the opportunity presented, under the attractive name of

L'INGOT D'OR, and went to the Pacific slope. What is the result to-day? That many hundreds of them have returned to France, and are good citizens, enjoying the products of their Western industry in an income of from 15,000 to 50,000 francs per annum. The pascinations of France, are, however, too great to permit any spirit of colonization to gain ground, save on the heels of some great national Commune of Paris. Indeed, in 1867, one of the con ditions of participating in the Exhibition was an obligation, laid down by the Emperor, that no tracts, pamphlets or documents should be circulated showing the advantages of any scheme of colonization. But now the temper is very different. Witness the embarkation of 280 Alsatians from Havre in

THE SHIP ERIN, leaving these shores with tears in their eyes and singing for the last time in bereaved France the grand old "Marseillaise." A gentleman who witnessed the sight told me that it moved the stoutest hearts to see those men and women seek a voluntary artie from the mandatory laws of the German empire. Natives of Alsace and Lorraine go daily to the Legation here and make inquiries and then arrange-ments to go to the United States. They all have money, and they number in Paris now over two

NATIONAL RELIEF.

Mr. Poston, who was watching the progress of the Commune from London, conceived his idea of disposing of the Communists as I have described. He claims that France has suffered only because she has not colonized. Great Britain has sent her surface population to Australia, India, New Zealand and her other numerous colonies. Germany has found her back door toward America; Russia her outlet in Siberia; Spain her land of exile and newborn industry in the West Indies; Ireland in America, and America perpetually toward the Pacific sione. But France has had no outlet, and, therefore,

OVERSTRAINED SOCIAL FORCES have exploded in assassination and blazed forth in guthless incendiarism. Her dark days have been brought upon her from a self-contained policy, and burning Paris because she has not understood that dangerous classes, like a profigate boy, must be soothed away from the domestic aspertites and wrongs which have caused the evil. Emigration is, therefore, only a safety-valve, and it is high time that this nation had applied the lever and adjusted the weight.

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DETAILS OF THE SCHEME.

France, unable to colonize or confine in her own dependencies without enormous expenditure and with no financial result to compensate a plan of such a nature, should in the cause of humanity, for her own commercial advantage and relief, pay the expenses of the prisoners to California. It is not proposed to embark them on board steamers or carry them across the Continent from New York, for by the latter plan many Americans would project. Transports, of which there are many useless in the scapport towns, and saling ships are projected to convey the colonists to America—going around the Horn, saling up the Gulf of California, thence up to the Colorado River, a distance oi 150 miles, where the emigrants will be dispersed throughout Arizona, a territory more than half the size of France. Once there Mr. Poston declares there are three fields of occupation.

First.—Work in the mines.

Second—Agriculture.

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Third—Labor on the Southern Pacific Railway.
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Third—Labor on the Southern Pacific Railway.

Neither the government of the United States nor the Pacific Railroad can pay the expenses of transportation to the port of San Diego. This must be done by France; and it is estimated to cost \$250 a head—that is to say, this sum will furnish each colonist with tools and implements for above a year, including lents and such other Pioneer accourtements.

The same be needed. It is estimated that the entire cost of consummating the scheme will be \$7,500,000 which would be returned to France in one year after a fixed settlement in the Territory, through the medium of inevitable commercial relations. The project is ripe for consummation and can be carried out in thirty days, and the entire \$0,000 prisoners, including \$2,500 women, could be landed in time to see the ground for the spring crop. It was by similar means to those described that Brigham Young settled the territory to northward with his vigorous and growing colony, which has now become one of the sensations of the century. Mr. Poston would have every twelve cotonists furnished with a hand wagon, family berths and household utensis, and every man with his individual tools; each vessel furnished with good sanigary regulations and a pre-organized police, which

would produce harmony on the seas. Not one lota of American civilization would then be touched by the communists. Americans who might object to having such a mass of extremists transported through our States would have no objection to seeing

having such a mass of extremists transported through our states would have no objection to seeing them landed at

SAN DIEGO, on the same principle that a man will admit a scala wag through his back door when he will refuse him the parior entrance. Mr. Poston has applied to the government to open a "bureau of colonization" in Paris, and he is now preparing all the auxiliaries to the perfection of his project, Every Frenchman yet consulted has approved.

HAVING ARRIVED IN ARIZONA.

What will the colonist find? He will, if he declares his intention to occome a citizen of the United States, be invested with a land little for 150 acres of land, to be held in fee simple by numself and his heirs forever. He will find himself on one of the most beautiful and productive tracts of our Western countries. Every head of family, widow, single man above twenty-one years of age will obtain the irechold if he has committed no crime; but if he is an offender or criminal the

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

exclude him from homestead privileges, Arizona itself he will find an exile's paradise. It contains a population of but 12,000 whites and 50,000 indians. It embraces an area of 113,916 square miles, 72,906,240 acres, or 29,162,465 hectares. It is bounded on the north by Utah, on the east by New Mexico, on the south by sonora (Mexico) and on the west by California. Otherwise expressed, it is between the parallels of 31 37 north and 37 north and between the Colorado fiver and 109th meridian of west longitude, According to detailed descriptions furnished by the Department of the Interior of the United States government, its advantages are given as yefy comprehensive. There is quite diversified and is broken up into wide plateaux crossing ranges of high mountains, which are intersected by numerous streams.

Soil, Agriculture, Climate And Mineral Wealth. The soil is rich, but of course yet crude and unfertilized by any cultivation. The immense wooded forests grow was tareas of oak, ash, fir and cottonwood. The valleys of the Gita, Salad

The climate is salubrious and soft, and the pre-

nature of the earth and the peculiar fecundity of the breezes.

The climate is salubrious and soft, and the prevailing temperature throughout the year about seventy degrees Fahrenheit. There are seidom frosts, and snow is almost unknown, in the quarters where it falls lasting but a few days. Rain prevails in June, July, August and September, and the rest of the year the lands are irrigated by springs, existing to a great number, and the rest of the year the lands are irrigated by springs, existing to a great number, and by the melting of the snow and ice on the mountain tops. The mineral wealth of the projected Frencu State consists in vast deposits of gold, silver, platinum, copper, lead, tin, iron, nickel, coal and iron. The presence of these ores is authenticated by eminent naturalists, and practically by working the mines. There is no surface mining in the Territory; it is all "deep mining," and these resources will have to be unbosomed by companies with large capital.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD is now putting down its track on the thirty-second parallel of north laitude. The company was seconded by the Congress of 1870-71, and the bill was approved by the President. The line of construction is to be 1,600 miles in length, the western terminus being at San Diego, and the eastern at a small town in Texas. The company hopes to complete the entire line in two years, and is now working rapidly from both ends, so that the two sections will meet. Congress has allowed the same land subsidy as was given to the other road in parcels of alternate sections. The company offers to employ every Communist immediately upon his arrival at wages he could never have earned in France, even though the paid chief-tain of a great insurrection. It is believed that the country at large would prefer white lacor to the extensive introduction of the consumer of the time of the finest exemplyment. It is to run through one of the finest districts of the Territory along the Gla River, crossing the Colorado near the confinence of the

ing the Colorado near the confluence of the two. For COMMERCIAL purposes I have already alluded to the mines; but there are also rich deposits of guano, sait, soda and copper and silver ores, as well as many of the minor minerals; and what with these resources could not be done, especially when the Isthmus of Darien Caual links ocean to ocean? The agricultural products are not less numerous. The earth will produce corn, wheat, barley, cotton, sugar cane, sugar beet, beans, peas, hops, poppies, sunflowers, melons, pumpkins and all sorts of American vegetable.

ican vegetable.

THE RESOURCES.

In fruits there is already a young and vigorous yield. Over one hundred and fifty years ago the Jesuits brought tropical fruits to the Territory, and now bestues apples, pears, peaches and grapes there is an abundant production of oranges, lemons, figs, apricots, mulberries and olives. The resources seem very extensive. Building stone is a feature. seem very extensive. Building stone is a featur and in forest trees we find the pine, the cedar, the

nutritious crop of beans, which fall to the ground. These trees are often found in India.

GAME,

as in other parts of America bordering on gulfs and bayous, is also abundant. Wild birds can be shot at all points about the head of the Gulf of California—pelicans, ducks, curlew, plover and salt water fowls. In more dignified shooting the deer, antelope, wild bear, goat, have, wolf, beaver and turkey are lound.

COMMERCIAL ADVANTACES.

Mr. Poston is demonstrating to the French government the commercial advantages that will arise from the colony. He says that money expended in taking the pioneers to Arizona will return to taking the pioneers to Arizona will return a nundredfold. A commerce will spring up, coin and mineral products from the mines will return to France, and the Frenchmen, accussiomed to his national habits, will send for wines and luxuries which can only be produced there. The prisoners know every trade, every occupation. The takor can make clothes along the banks of the Colorado and the lapidary put his fine skill on California Gulf.

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California Gali.

OVER SIX MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND EUROPEANS
have, since the beginning of the century, emigrated to the United States, and Europe has felt their reflected industry in the grain, tobacco, cotton and gold and silver which have been shipped to these shores. The French residents in California consumed more than ten times as much of French products than if they had remained at home; and the world knows New Orleans became a rich and prond community. England to-day flourishes upon the trade of her colonies.

POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS.

There is hardly, to my mind, any ground for fear from any future actions of such a colony. I know the men and have moved among them. Probably one-eighth are not original Communists. Irresponsible pens, French fickieness and the influence of the aggregations of members made the poor Parisians faily around the Commune. Toward the end they failerea; their devotion became feeble and they as readily descrited it as they fought in its service. This is the truth of the matter. Bold, bad men are among them, but indian tribes to deal with and fourteen United States military posts will have their influence and consolidate a society, if that sentimental love for our institutions which and of them profess does not insure their loyality to the republic. "The laws must and shall be obeyed!"

Upon leaving Mr. Poston's department he assured me that the scneme has made a very grave impression, as humanifarian, politic, industrial and beneficial alike to France and the United States. The addition of ONE MORE STATE

to the American Union, and that a French State, is certainly a huge enterprise. But it would be a proud consummation to see that civilization in Callfornia now spreading northward on the Pacific coast receive the fresh support of a colony of forty thousand Frenchmen clustered about the valley of the Colorado to southward, developing its mines, building its railroads and fostering its crude agriculture. And at the very moment when the Chinese question is rising in American politics a body of highly civilized colonists would put off the practical discussion of the problem for some years at least.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE BAILROAD.

An unknown woman, about sixty years of age, was struck by an express train on the Eric Railway, near Lake View, N. J., on Thursday evening, and instantly killed. Her legs and arms were broken and she was badly cut up and mangied. She was intoxicated at the time, and was warned off the track but a few minutes before she was killed. Who she was is not yet known, as her body has not been identified. In her pocket was a pawn ticket for a dress left at Simpson's, in New York, on duly 20; the ticket bears the name of M. Riley. In case she is not recognized to-day she will be buried by the Catholic Church, the cruciffx she wore denoting that she belonged to that tath.

A boy named Walter Davison, fifteen years of age, had his foot crushed off by a freight train on the Eric Railway, near Hohokus, N. J., at four o'clock yesterday afternoon. The lad was trying to steal a ride on the train.

ANNUAL FAIR OF THE GRAPE GROWERS' At a joint meeting of the Executive Board of the

New York State and Pleasant Valley Grape Growers Associations, held at Hammondport on the 26th instant, it was resolved that the two associations unite in holding their next annual fair in that place on the 26th, 27th and 28th of september next.

LOVE AND LUCRE.

The Spruce Grocery Clerk and the Gushing Widow.

A Smart Young Man Walks Into the Affections of a Prudent Widow and Walks Off with Her Money.

Essex market Court, so often the theatre of strange scenes and the receptacle of stranger complaints, was yesterday more than usually stirred up by the appearance of Mrs. Eliza Murphy, of 15 East Twentieth street, a lady fair, fat and forty, dressed in deep mourning, and with an air at once determined and matronly. She came to make a charge against one Robert W. Bloomfield for obtaining \$500 of her hard-earned money under false pretences, by promise of marriage.

Mrs. Murphy is a cook in the family of Samuel J. Tilden; she has occupied the position for several years. Her character for honesty, integrity, sobriety and general prudence is beyond reproach. About a year ago she became acquainted with Robert W. Bloomfield, the defendant.

A HANDSOME YOUNG MAN, of about twenty-two years, who is out-door clerk for the firm of Corwyn & Co., Nineteenth street and Broadway. He was in the habit of calling every day at the house where Mrs. Murphy was employed, and the business acquaintance soon ripened into friendship and the friendship into love. After an eight months' siege at the shrine of the fair Eliza he succeeded in entangling the good lady so inextricably in the mazes of the tender passion that she was willing to give him, not only her hand, but her fortune. But Robert, the base ingrate, took the fortune and spurned the hand. On the plea that he was going into a business where he would be able to keep himself and his fair inamorata in affluence, he managed to get her to consent to take her money out of

THE SAVINGS BANK and deposit it in his hands. The money was received, but the marriage never took place, and the business proved a dream, a delusion and a snare. Two weeks after the time Robert engaged to join hands with Eliza he married a young and blooming maiden and furnished her bower with the proceeds The following is the amdavit of Mrs. Murphy, as

sworn to before Justice Ledwith:-

Byorn to before Justice Ledwith:

- kliza Murpby, of 15 East Twentieth street, New York city, being duly sworn, says:—That about a year ago she became acquainted with one Robert W. Bloomfield, who was then a clerk in Corwyn's grocery store, Broadway and Twentieth street; that the said Robert W. Bloomfield commenced, about eight months ago, to pay his addresses to this deponent with the view and intent of marrying her; that he continued said addresses and intentions, and

FROMISES OF MARRIAGE
up to the 10th of July inst.; that on the 30th of June last he promised to marry her in one month from that time; that said Bloomfield became acquainted some months since with the fact that this deponent had through prudence and economy and hard earnings saved up some money and had the same on deposit in a savings bank in this city; that the said Bloomfield, a few days previous to the ist of July, 1871, represented to this deponent that his health was failing him by reason of the hard work as a clerk in the grocery store aforesaid; and that, as he was going to marry deponent, she could, if she would, assist him by letting him have \$560 to pay for a stock of groceries he had bought and was about buying, and that he was shout to open a grocery store in this city, by means of which he would be enabled to support and maintain her as his wife. He also stated that he would hire some rooms and furnish them for her and him to live in; that he made these representations up to the 6th day of July. 1871, when this deponents, confiding in his said

this city, by means of which he would be enabled to support and maintain her as his wife. He also stated that he would hire some rooms and furnish them for her and him to live in; that he made these representations up to the 6th day of July, 1871, when this deponents, confiding in his said promises and believing all his said representations and statements to be true and honest, gave him the said sum of \$500, to be used and applied for the said purposes; that when she handed him the said money he stated that he was going right down town to use the money to pay for the stock of goods he had bought, and also that he was going right down town to use the money to pay for the stock of goods he had bought, and also that he was going to hire the rooms and get things.

Deponent further area that she saw him again on the 8th of July instant, and he stated he had hired a atore in Sixth avenue, near Forty-sixth street, and that he had paid \$50 on account, and that it would be ready in a few days; that deponent again saw him on the 10th of July, when he said he was going to Troy for a few days, and that since then she has not seen him; that on Sunday the 18th day of July, 1871, the said Bloomfield married another woman at the Fourteenth street Catholic church in this city, and is now living with her as his wife at 360 Third avenue, New York, where he has furnished several rooms, and as this deponent charges and alleges, furnished the same out of the money obtained by him from her upon his aid several promises and representations above set forth; that said Bloomfield has not used any store, nor has he fulliled any of his promises; that he obtained the said money for the purchase of goods, nor has he opened any store, nor has he fulliled any of his promises, that he obtained the said money felloniously from deponent upon false.

Peponent prays for a warrant against said Bloomfield that he be dealt with according to law.

ELIZABETH MURPHY.

The young and enterprising husband was held for further examination which will be conti

The young and enterprising husband was held for further examination which will be continued to day.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The Boston, Hartford and Eric Rollroad Litigation.

BOSTON, July 28, 1871. In the Supreme Court this forenoon J. G. Abbott, counsel for the Boston, Hartford and Eric Railroad, and H. D. Hyde, counsel for George Ellis, of New the new trustees, Messrs. William P. Hart, George Talbot Oliphant and Charles P. Clark, as parties to Taibot Oliphant and Charles P. Clark, as parties to the suit of George Ellis and others for the fore-closure of the Berdeil mortgage. The Court there-upon issued a decree admitting the trustees as parties in accordance with the prayer of the petition. The receivers, who, for the past year, have been managing the road by order of the Court, hold their last meeting in this city to-morrow, when the entire property of the road will be passed into the name of the new trustees. It is believed that the action between the receivers and the trustees will be entirely harmonious, and that fligation in reference to the road has ceased, except the pending proceedings in bankruptcy in the United States Court, which cannot affect the property covered by the Berdell mortgage.

Change of Gauge of the Louisville and Cincinuati Short Line Road.

LOUISVILLE Ky. July 28, 1871. The proposed change of gauge of the Louisville and Cincinnati Short Line Road has been postponed till Sunday, August 13. The narrow gauge rolling stock could not be got from the East sooner. The road will, when the change is made, conform to the gauge of its Northern connections, making a through inte from Louisville to the Eastern cities without change of cars for freight or passengers,

Consolidation of California Railroads.

San Francisco, Cal., July 28, 1871. The negotiations recently in progress here nave definitively terminated in the purchase by the Central Pacific Railroad Company of the California Pacific Railroad line between Vallejo and Sacra-mento. This may be relied upon as accurate.

TORNADO IN TRENTON

Thursday night, about ten o'clock, a perfect tornado swept over Trenton. The lightning was remarkably bright and strong, lighting up the street like flashes of a full sunny day. The thunder was loud, long and continuous. The wind biew in fearful gusts and the rain descended in torrents.

A house in course of erection in Lamberton street, the property of Miss Bradley, was blown down, and the property of Miss Bradler, was blown down, and another house in course of erection by Mr. Matthew Moore, in Centre street, was shifted six inches from its foundation. In Centre street two trees were blown down, and one of them, striking the house of Mr. Houston, broke a number of windows. The streets were strewn on Friday morning with branches broken of by the storm.

An old weeping willow, six feet in diameter, which stood near the Assanpink Creek, was uprodued by the storm and fell against a house with terrible lorce, but fortunately no serious damage was done.

was done.

Terror feil on the inhabitants while the storm was in its fury, and it was expected that the list of disasters would have been much greater.

THE STORM IN HOBOKEN.

During the prevalence of the storm in Hoboken yesterday afternoon the lightning swept over several buildings in Hudson street, and finally struck the house No. 129, kept by Mr. Schultz. All the soot was dashed down the chimney and over the car-pets. The house was suivered, and Mrs. Schultz was so affrighted by the terrific noise that she ran into the street half frenzied. Fortunately no one was seriously injured. The air, becoming uzonized, seemed thick with smoke for several blocks,

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Navy Department has ordered Lieutenant Commander Dewey to the Boston Navy Yard; Lieutenant Chesley to the receiving ship Vermont, and Masters Carmody and Goodwin and Assistant Surgeon Myers to the Terror. Detached-Lieutenant Commander Pearson from the Worcester and or-dered to special ordnance duty; Lieutenant Com-mander M. S. Johnson from the Portsmouth Navy Yard and ordered to the Worcester; Lieutenant Mar-thon from the receiving ship Vermont and ordered to the Pawnee; Lieutenant Roben from the Pawnee and granted a sigk leave.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

On 'Change to-day wheat was dull and heavy. The cotton market was quiet and a fraction lower, MONEY TWO TO THREE PER CENT. Money was easy and unchanged. Borrowers on stocks paid 2½ a 3 per cent, while loans on govern-

ment securities were made generally at 2 per cent-Prime commercial paper is quoted at 41/4 a 51/4 per cent for short dates and 5% a 7% per cent for anything over sixty days. FURTHER DECLINE IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The leading bankers made a further reduction in their rates for sterling, which is now offered at 110 for sixty-day and 110% for sight bills. Sales out of second hands of prime sixty-day bills were reported

to have been made at 109%.

GOLD DULL—112 A 112%. The gold market was dull but not lower, the offerings based on the decline in foreign exchange being readily taken, probably for the covering of speculaive sales. The changes during the day are shown

flat to 1-64 for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:-

 Gold cleared
 \$82,134,000

 Gold balances
 1,630,400

 Currency balances
 1,844,214
 row foot up \$485,000.

GOVERNMENTS HIGHER,

The government list was favorably influenced by higher quotations in the London market for fivetwenties and ten-forties, particularly as gold renew loan reported to-day were \$7,000. The following were the closing and highest prices of the government list:—United States currency sixes, 113% a 114; do., 1881, registered, 116% a 116%; do., do., coupon, 116% a 116%; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 113½ a 113½; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 114½ a 114½; do. do., 1864, do. do., 113½ a 113½; do. do., 1865, do. do., 113% a 114; do. do., registered, January and July, 112% a 113; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 112% a 112%; do. do., 1867, do. do., 112% a 113; do. do., 1868, do. do., 112% a 113%; do. ten-forties, registered, 112% a 112%; do. do., coupon, 113% a

SOUTHERN SECURITIES DULL. The Southern State bonds preserved the same gen eral features of strength in the Tennessees, and neaviness and, to some extent, weakness and ower prices elsewhere. The Missouri sixes fell back to 95%, but rallied to 96%. The following were the latest street prices:-Tennessee, ex coupon, 721/4 a 721/4; do. new, 721/4 a 721/4; Virginia, ex coupon, 65 a 66; do. new, 723; a 73; do. registered stock, old, 54 a 55; Georgia sixes, 83 a 84; do. sevens, 92 a 94; North Carolina, ex coupon, 42 a 42/4; do. funding, 1866, 32 a 34; do. do., 1868, 30 a 35; do. new, 26/4 a 27%; do. special tax, 19 a 19%; Missouri sixes, 95% a 96½; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 95 a 96; Lonisiana sixes, 68 a 69; do. new, 63 a 65; do. levee sixes, 70 a 73; do. do. eights, 85 a 87; do. penttentuary sevens, 70 a 73; do. railroad eights, 78 a 80; Alabama fives, 67 a 70; do. eights, 99 a 100; do. railroad eights, 93 a 95; South Carolina sixes, 75 a 76; do. new, January and July, 54% a 55; do. do., April and October, 56 a 58; Arkansas sixes, 53% a 55; do. sevens, 53 a 65.

STOCKS DULL AND STRONG. The stock market was intensely dull, but strong and higher. The cliques are determined that if dulness exist it shall not be attended by lower prices, at least while it is in their power to prevent a decline. In reality a dull market is more to their purpose in advancing quotations than an active one, for the reason that it costs them the risk of only a little additional stock to mark prices up the scale, and so give them better figures to drop from when they are forced to realize. Private despatches from Cleveland say that the matter of the new issue of Lake Shore stock has been finally referred to a sub-committee, consisting of the Presiment, Mr. Horace F. Clark, and the Treasurer, Mr. James H. Banker. Very little was doing in Lake Shore, and for long intervals during the day it was wholly neglected. It was strong, however, and recovered to 108%. The chief advance was in Northwest preferred, which rose 1% per cent to 90%. The general market was higher by an average of nearly improving a full one per cent. Consolidation Coal recovered to 37. In the forenoon Western Union, pursuing a weak tendency exhibited the evening previous, had gone off to 56%, but eventually became strong and advanced to 5714. Erie was utterly neglected.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

| prices of the principal stocks during the day:- | | |
|---|-------|--|
| Highest. | Lowes | |
| New York Central consolidated 96% | 95 | |
| New York Central scrip 92% | 91 | |
| Erie 28 | 27 | |
| Reading1124 | 111 | |
| Lake Shore | 107 | |
| Wabash 59 % | 58 | |
| Northwestern 67 % | 66 | |
| Northwestern preferred 9032 | 89 | |
| Rock Island | 107 | |
| St. Paul 59% | 58 | |
| St. Paul preferred 8034 | 80 | |
| Ohio and Mississippi 44% | 44 | |
| Union Pactific 26% | 26 | |
| Hannibal and St. Joseph 685 | 67 | |
| Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred., 79 | 77 | |
| Western Union Telegraph 5754 | 56 | |
| Pacific Mail | 45 | |
| | 40 | |

| New York Cen 6's, 1883 93 | Tol & Wab 2d m 90 |
|--|---|
| New York Cen 6's, 1887. 90 | Tol & Wab equip bds 833 |
| New York Cen 6's, re 9) | Tol & W cons con 87 |
| New York Cen 6's, sub 90 | Han & Napies 1st m 88 |
| New York Cen 7's, 1876.105 | Gt West 1st m. 1888 941 |
| Erie 1st m. ex | Gt West 2d m. 1833 85 |
| Erie 1st m. end 95 | Quincy & Tol 1st, 1890 86 |
| krie 2/1 m 7's 179 97 | Chie, R I & Pacific1013 |
| Erie 7's, 3d m, '83 93% | Mor & Essex 1st m103 |
| Erie 7's, 4th m. '80 89 | Mor & Essex 2d m 100 |
| Erie 7's, 4th m, '80 89 Erie 7's, 5th m, '88 84 | Clev & Tol & f |
| Buf, N Y & E 1st m, '77. 93 | New Jer Cen new bds1033 |
| Long Dock bonds 90 | Pitts, F W & Chi 1st m 105 |
| Hua R 7's, 2d m, af, '85104 14 | Pitts, F W & Chie 2d m . 100 5 |
| Harlem 1st m, 7's 102% | Pitts, F W & Chie 3d m 97 |
| Harlem con mtg& s f 6's. 93 | Clev & Pitts con s f 92 |
| Aib & Sus 2d bds 95 | Clev & Pitts 2d m 100 |
| Mich Cen 1st m 8's, '82120 | Clev & Pitts 3d m 96 |
| Chic, Bur & Q, 8 pc, 1st m.111 | Cley & Pitts 4th m 85 |
| Mich So 7 p c 2d m 97% | Chie & Alton a f 100% |
| Mich 8 & N I s f 7 p c 102 | Chie & Alt 1st m |
| Pac RR 7's, guar by Mo. 99 | Chie & Alt Income 15 |
| Cen Pac bonds 98% | Onio & Miss 1st m 9936 |
| Union Pac 1 g 7's 81% | Ohio & Miss con 921 |
| Union Pac income 10's 82% | Dub & Sioux C 1st m 933 |
| Ill Cen 7 p.c, 1875106 | Peninsular RR bonns 90 |
| Alt & T H lst m 19 | St Louis & Iron M 1st m. 94% |
| Alt & T H 2d m, pref 58 | Mil & St Paul 1st m 8's.109 |
| Chie & N W s f | Mil & St Paul 1st m 93 |
| Chie & N W int bon 93 | Mil & St Paul 2d m 89 |
| Chie & N W con bds 92 | Mar & Cin 1st m 95 |
| Chie & N W ex bds 88 | Chie & Mil 1st m 91 |
| Chie & N W lat m100 | Col, Chi & Ind Cen lat m 88 7 Tol, Peo & W, E D 88 7 |
| Han & St Jo con 103 | Tol, Peo & W, E D 88% |
| Del, Lack & West lat m. 100% | Tol, Peo & W. W D 89 |
| Del. Lack & West 2d m. 97 | Tol, Peo & War 1d m 7734 |
| Tol & Wab lat m, ex 98 | Bos, Hart & Erie gtd 22 |
| Tot & W ist m. St L div. 89% | Cedar F & Minn lat m 84 |

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. Friday, July 28-10:15 A. M.

| 10000 US 4-20, c. '65, n 11236 | 1000 Cedar F & Min lst. 84 |
|--|--|
| 80000 US 5-20, c, 67 113% | 29000 N J Cen, n bb c 103% |
| 50000 US 5's. 10-40, r 112% | 50 sha Bk of Commerce 118 |
| 1000 U S 6's, currency. 113% | 10 Del & Hud C Co 119 |
| 2000 Tenn 6's, old 72% | 500 West Un Tel 56% |
| 3000 dob c 72% | 200 Mariposa ptbc 6 |
| 10000 do 725 | 200 Pac M 88 Co bc 454 |
| 10000 40 72% | 25 U S Express b c 53% |
| 2000 Tenn 6's, new 725 | 200 Erie Rit be 27% |
| 4000 dob c 72% | 25 Panama RR bc 50% |
| 1000 Georgia 7's 98 | 100 Ilitpois Cent RR 182 |
| 2000 Ga 7's, g bds 98 | 100 Chie & N W RR 67 |
| 2000 N Car 6's, o b 42% | 100 Chie & Rk I RR 83 107 |
| 7000 SC 6's,n, Jan&July 55 | 200 do 107 16 |
| 2000 Missouri 6's 95% | 100 Mil & St P pfd 80 |
| 1000 do 95% | 300 Tol, W & W RR 59 |
| 1000 Mich So s f bonds 10314 | 200 Bost, Hart & Erie. 2% |
| 1000 U Pac 7's 1 g b 82 | 100 Chie & Alton RR 123 |
| 6000 Han & St Jo8's,c b 10214 | 100 H & St Jo RR.bc,s3 67 |
| | |
| | 12:15 o'Clock P. M. |
| \$5000 US 5-20 c, '65, n 1121; | \$45000 US 5-20, c, *67 112% |
| | |
| The state of the last of the state of the st | One o'Clock P. M. |
| 87000 S C 6's, n, Jan&Jy 55 | 40000 shs NYC& HR cts 92% |
| 3000 T & W 1st m,8 L d 89% | 300 LS & M S RR b c 108 4 |
| 2000 Mil A St P Let 92% | 200 do 1054 |
| 5000 U Pac RR 1st m 87 | 600 Reading RR b5 112 |
| 200 shs Pac M 88 Co., 45% | 10 Panama RR 50% |
| 200 dob c 45% | 100 Union Pac RR 26 16 |
| 600 _ do 45% | 800 Chie & N W RR 67 4 |
| 600 West Un Tel be 57 | 200 dob c 67 d |
| 200 Canton Cobc 78 | 800 do |
| 20 Am M U Ex be 63% | 300 do 67% |
| BIONYCAHR RR. be 96 | 300 Chie & N W pref. b c 9034 |
| 500 do 9612 | 300 Chic & R I RR. b c 101% |
| 700 do | 100 Mil & St P RR pf 80% |
| 20000 NYOAHReis,be 92 | 100 Tol, Wab & W 591 |
| 100.0 do 925 | 100 H &St Jo RR pf,be 79 |
| 20000 do 92% | the state of the s |
| | |

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

COMMERCIAL REPORT. FRIDAY, July 28-6 P. M.

market firmer. We quote:-Pots, \$7 25 a \$7 75; and pearle.

SSc. for patent sperm, 29c. for plain sperm, 25c. a 29c. for stearle and 13c. a 15c. for adamantine. COTTON.—Adverse advices from Europe unsettled the mar-COTTON.—Adverse advices from Europe unsettled the market for cotton on the spot, and, with more seliers than buyers, prices have ruled decidedly lower. The appended quotations show a decline of \$4c\$, we pround for ordinary, \$4c\$, per pound for good ordinary and \$4c\$, per pound for low midding and the better qualifies. The demand was mainly for the lower grades. The first bale of the new crop (grown in Farstic county, Texas) was disposed of to-day at 43c, per pound. The cotton was shipped by F. H. McMahon & Co., of Galveston, to Williams & Guion, of this city, and was purchased at the price named by Botassi & Co., who will ship it to Liverpool. For future delivery there was an active business in progress, but at lower prices, the market closing weak at a reduction of \$4c\$, a \$5c\$, per ib.

The sales were as follows:—To-Day. Last Evening. Total.

ments were:—To Liverpool, by steam, 80,000 bushels of grain, 45,000 bushed of grain, 46,000 bushed of grain at 85,04 and 15,000 bushed of grain at 85,04 and 15,000 bushed of grain at 85,04 and 15,000 bushes of grain at 85,000 bushes of grain at 80,000 bushes of grain at 80,00

ber, at 25-5c., and 1,000 bbis, do., last haif of October, at 25-5c. Shipping crude was in moderade demand at 18c. a 18-5c.

Phovistors.—Receipts—Cut meats, 50 packages, and lard 285 packages. The market or meas pork was again lower, and at the decline the sales were:—750 bbis. meas for prompt delivery, check 1st August, at \$12 5c; 500 bbis, do. for September at \$14, and, later, 500 bbis, tor September at \$18, 87%, in jobbing lots about 500 bbis, do. for September at \$18, 87%, in jobbing lots about 500 bbis, do. for September at \$18, 87%, in jobbing lots about 500 bbis, dor sour meas. Hacon—Considerable inquiry was noticeable, but buyers look for a reduction, and seliers were firm at previous prices. We quote:—Short clear, 5/5c. a 5/5c. long clear, 8c. a 5/5c. in declar, 8c. a 5/5c. in declar, 8c. a 5/5c. in for clear, 8c. a 5/5c. in hortrib, 5/5c.; Stratford and Sirmingham, 5/5c. a 9c. Lard—in the absence of inquiry prices were weak and Western was quoted at 10/5c. for spot, without noteworthy transactions. City lard was quiet a 5/5c. for No. 1 and 5/5c for steam. The sales were about 500 lerces. Beef continued duil, and the tollowing quotations were nominal.—85 a §15 for meas, \$15 a \$23 for prime view, terces, and \$24 a \$25 for India meas, \$15 a \$23 for prime view, terces, and without inquiry to establish a market. Cut meats continued duil. Small, unimportant tots of pickley! hams brought for mer prices. We quote:—Dry saited Ecoulogys, 6/5c.; clear

of 6.0 hhds. at 7c. a 12c. per tb.; 250 cases subgries at 6c.; 100 cases Ohio, 1870, on private terms, and 250 bales thavana at 9c. a 3i or both pig and plates was firm, with an active demand. The sales were 3.500 slabs Straits at 35-4c. a 35-4c. gold; 50 tons English at 35-4c. a 35-4c. gold; 50 tons English at 35-4c. a 35-4c. gold; 50 tons English at 35-4c. a 35-4c. gold; 2.006 boxes 1. C. charcool at 88 75, gold, per box 1,000 boxes charcool terme at 88 25; 1.000 boxes 1. C. coxe on private terms, and 15 cases antimony at 115-cc. 120. We quote—Hanca, 40-4c. gold; Straits, 35-c. a 36-4c.; English, 35-fc. a 35-5c.; 1. C. charcool, 88 75 cs. a 36-4c.; English, 35-fc. a 38 50; coke terms, 85-25 a 87-50, and charcool terme, 83 12-4c. a \$6-50.

Williskey.—Receipts, 445 bbls. The market continued firm at 95c., with sales reported of 400 bbls.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

| TERIOR COTTON | JULY 18, 1871. | THE WEEK | ENDING |
|---------------|-----------------------------|----------|--------|
| | | Bules. | Bale. |
| | | 1870. | 1871 |
| | | . 3,439 | 3,8 |
| | | | 1,69 |
| | | . 3,000 | 2,01 |
| ntgomery | | 2,790 | 1,00 |
| ma | | | 8 |
| mobia | • | | 4,8 |
| mp | | | |
| Sotul balas | CONTRACTOR HOLD DESCRIPTION | 94.745 | 15.80 |

Ngw Orleans, July 28, 1871.

Cotton dull and nominal. Middings, 19/gc. Net receipts 1,311 bales; gross, 1,315. Sales, 1,309. Stock, 46,271. Net receipts of the week, 4,518; gross, 4,988. Exports to Great Britain, 5,319; to Rouse, 32; exports coastwise, 3,407. Sales of the week, 9,400.

\$6 50 a \$7; low to medium, \$7 25 a \$13.

OswKado, N. Y., July 27, 1871.

Flour unchanged; sales 2,000 bbls, at \$7 for No. 1 spring, \$7 50 for amber winter, \$8 for winte winter, \$8 50 for double extra. Wheat quiet and lower; No. 1 Milwakes Ciub offered at \$1 28. Corn unchanged; sales 5,200 bushels No. 2 lilinois, at 625c. Oats—None in the market. Bariey, rye and peas quiet. Corn meal—\$1 50 for bolied, \$1 40 for unbolted, per cwt. Milf feed unchanged; shorts, \$23; ship stuffs, \$25 a \$25; middlings, \$28 a \$30 per ton. High wines, \$40. Canal freights—Flour 50c., wheat 75c., corn 2c to New York; lumber \$5 to the Hudison, \$4 to New York (and Albany Sac. Receipts by lake—\$1,000 bushels wheat, \$7,000 tushels corn, \$1,356,000 feet lumber. Shipments by canal—15,000 bushels wheat, \$2,000 bushels corn, \$1,356,000 feet lumber.

otyce, cash. Kye, No. 2, 645c. a 50c. Bariey declined io. a Prok. speculatively active, closed at 15-2c. a 15-5c., cash, and seller August (12-2c. a 15-5c., cash), and seller August (12-2c. a 15-5c., seller December, Lard, 9-5c. a 15-5c.), osah, and seller August (12-2c. a 15-5c., seller December, Lard, 9-5c. a 15-5c.), osah, and seller August (12-3c. a 15-5c.), osah, and seller August (12-3c. a 15-5c.), osah, and seller August (13-3c.), osah, and seller (13-3c.), osah, and seller

AMERICANS ABROAD.

List of Americans registered at the offices of Bowles Brothers & Co., 449 Strand, Charing Cross London, and 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris:-

Round hoop Ohio, saipping brands. 5 75 a 8 90
Round hoop Ohio, trace brands. 6 00a 7 90
St. Louis low extra. 5 75a 8 50
St. Louis low extra. 5 75a 8 50
St. Louis arraight star. 6 5 50 a 7 90
St. Louis choice double extra. 7 00a 8 50
St. Louis choice double extra. 7 00a 7 50
St. Louis choice double extra. 7 00a 7 50
St. Louis choice double extra. 7 00a 7 50
St. Louis choice double extra. 7 00a 7 50
St. Louis choice double extra. 7 00a 7 50
St. Louis choice double extra. 7 00a 7 50
St. Louis choice double extra. 7 00a 7 50
St. Louis choice family. 7 75a 9 75
Rys Bour. 7 75a 9 75
Rys Bour. 7 00a 7 50
St. Louis choice double extra. 7 00a 7 50
St. Louis choice double extra. 7 00a 7 50
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Southern family. 7 0a 7 50a 7 50
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Corn meal. Western perilow. 8 15a 9 50
Corn meal. Grach pu Cary, T. M. W. Collins, George Pancrast, J. P. Howard, Dr. E. C. Angell, Rufus, G. Angell, Boston—Mass G. B. Hughes, Mrs. Hughes, J. B. Morse, J. C. Jones and wife, H. M. Brewer, Henry D. Williams, Grant Walker, A. Mosely and family, J. H. Hasty, Charles W. Dexter, D. W. Dexter, P. B. Goodseil, Joseph Pratt, C. Cole, P. Cobb, D. F. Barker, E. L. M. Bonn, George Shute, W. M. Beals, G. W. Tuxbury and family, E. V. Bird, J. Frank Paul, Mrs. G. N. Kettle, Miss J. M. Jones, George C. Robinson, A. C. Howard, E. B. Strout, Mrs. J. Mixer, Miss Mixer, Mrs. E. B. Kendali and family, G. Ide, C. A. Ruibert, W. M. Pani. Philadelphina—W. Lewis, Mrs. Celia Mayer, H. F. Harper and family, G. Ide, C. A. Ruibert, W. M. Pani. Philadelphina—W. Lewis, Mrs. Celia Mayer, H. F. Harper and family, W. Scott, G. D. Boardman. Washington—Frederick May, Dr. John Frederick May and family, William May, J. C. Bowen, General F. A. Walker, R. M. Colwine, Mrs. Corwine and family, William May, J. C. Bowen, General F. A. Walker, R. M. Colwine, Mrs. Corwine and family, Chicago—N. F. Hill, N. Chapin and family, Mrs. A. Unite, B. Tuttle, Mrs. W. A. Jok. Oct. and Wile, L. Thompson, Joseph Chinatt—Mr. Thomas Neal, W. S. Stone, Miss C. Wright, Thomas Gresham, Mrs. and Miss Kleistmann, John R. Tatt, R. Dymond. Parts—J. N. Brown, G. E. Gunther. San Francisco—F. Coon and family, Chicago Mrs. Hooker. Olno—Mr. John Shelley and wife. Louistine—R. J. Menofee, Mrs. S. B. Menelee, M. L. Beiknap, Garnett Duncan. St. Louis—J. S. Chapman Goodson, Rev. G. K. Dunlop, J. B. Brant, W. H. Brant. Covington, Ky.—Miss Lizzle Crawford. Cleveland—Ferry Fogg and wife, R. P. Wade, wife and family, J. F. Feken and wife. Hillionis—C. T. Johnson, Englewood, N. J.—E. W. Anderson. Detroit—W) C. Duncan, James Glass, Burlington, Vt.—W. O. Atwater, Hartford, Conn.—Ed. W. Robbins, Horacc Cornwall and Wile, Mrs. A. Walker, Heartford, Conn.—Ed. W. Robbins, Horacc Cornwall and Sense and family, Mrs. A. Howen, Mrs. S. Howen, P. C. Sensin, Mrs. L. D. Woodrow, W. L. Flower, H. P. Sensin, Mrs.

THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL BUSINESS.—
The canal boatmen don't find the season very profitable so far, as their trips are very long, owing to detentions at the upper end of the canal. A trip takes three weeks now, the boats loading along on the upper sections of the canal, which is crowded with boats seeking loads. The arrivals at Rondout average less than fifty boats a day. In brisk times eighty boats arrive in a day.